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Mushroom Town - '48 Style

Oilfield's Devon to Have 200 Homes Designed For 1,500 People, Paved Streets, All Utilities

Mettlesome days of the old courageous West, when the appearance of a single tent might be the prefigurement of tomorrow's city, are recalled by the growth of the town of Devon, 11 miles from Leduc, 15 miles as the crow flies from Edmonton and 25 miles by road.

February 13, 1947, is the memorable date on which Imperial-Leduc No. 1 blew in, signalizing the commencement of the Leduc oilfield. Now it has supplanted Turner Valley as the Empire's second greatest oilfield and produces an average of some 18,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

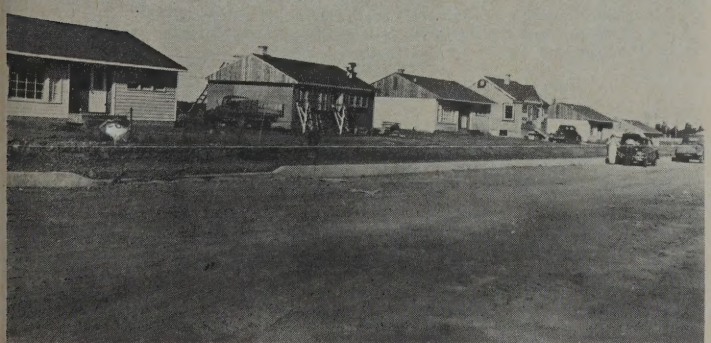
So rapidly did the field develop that the housing of an army of workers, many with families, had to be attacked almost immediately. This was done by Imperial Oil Limited, which called in the assistance of the surveys and town planning branch of the Alberta Department of Public Works and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The burden of the Provincial Government's considerable share in the project fell on J. H. Holloway, provincial director of town planning, who may claim some right to think of Devon as "his" town. Working in co-operation with Mr. Holloway in the initial stages was Douglas Johnsson, sent from Ottawa as adviser to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and now chief architect with the New Brunswick Government.

Planners Consulted

In consultation with the town planners, and on their recommendation, the company selected the present site on the banks of the North Saskatchewan having regard to the availability of water supply and facilities for sewage disposal, and to the fact that at that time it was in the approximate centre of the field. Geographically this is no longer strictly true since expansion of the field has tended to be northward, but the location is still as nearly ideal as might be hoped for.

Two farmers, Frank and John Sank, were owners of the 120 acres which was the original townsite. From them the property was purchased at an average price of $200 an acre, and hardly had it changed hands before a fleet of bulldozers and scoop shovels began the invasion. By fall the pattern of the town, laid out on the drawing board in August and September, began to be recognizable on the ground.



DEVON HOUSES WILL FACE PAVED AND BOULEVARDED STREETS . . .

600 At Year's End

Of the 1,500 population for which the original townsite was designed between 500 and 600 will have been accommodated by the end of the year in the 115 houses then completed and in the commodious and comfortable single men's hostel.

Temporary school accommodation has been provided in the basement of

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MOBILE LABORATORY TECHNICIAN EXAMINES A SPECIMEN . . .

Mobile Laboratories Check Diseases Borne By Insects

In 1937, the importance of insect-born diseases in relation to public health was recognized by officials of the Alberta Government. Cases of a strange disease had occurred in the southeastern part of the Province, and extraordinary measures for its control were called for.

The next year an entomological survey was organized to study the whole question. Originally this new undertaking was given assistance by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Department of Pensions and National Health. Since 1942 the Alberta Department of Health has carried on alone, except for the co-operation of the Department of National Health and Welfare in providing laboratory services during the initial stages of the work.

In 1944 the Division of Entomology was established as a new division of Alberta's Department of Health. It was the first of its kind in Canada and since that time it has occupied an important place in safe-guarding the health of the people of this Province.

The survey of 1938 included spotted fever and bubonic plague. Investigations into the occurrence of encephalomyelitis and tularaemia were added to the list. Tularaemia, or "rabbit fever" as it is generally known, is a disease the significance of which in western Canada still is to be determined. All these diseases are insect-borne, with the exception of spotted fever, which may, in addition, be contracted by handling the pelts of infected animals such as rabbits and gophers.

No Known Treatment

There is no known treatment for this latter disease, but prevention is possible through vaccination, and this practise has been carried on through the years, a large number of residents in the areas where it has been identified accepting this preventive measure each year.

An important phase of the work of the division is to locate and delimit those areas which harbor these diseases. This is accomplished by field crews equipped with travelling laboratories carrying on the surveys under the direction of men specially trained for the job. When infected areas are found, all residents are informed by means of advertisements, posters, radio talks and lectures, and are advised as to the best methods of protecting themselves.

To illustrate the general way in which the survey crews operate, here is a brief summary of the report of the crews covering the 1948 season. In In regard to spotted fever, 155 collections were made. These consisted of 1,812 "host" and 5,230 "drag" ticks. The host ticks were taken from 906 animals, all but eight of which were shot in the field. It is reassuring to note that no positives for spotted fever were found during the survey.

Flea Infested

With respect to the sylvatic plague survey, 231 collections were made consisting of 1,323 animals. These animals were found to carry 2,508 fleas, and in some of the cases found near Tilley, the specimens showed positive.

(Continued on page 2)

MUSHROOM TOWN - 1948 STYLE

(Continued from page 1)

one of the larger buildings, but this is to be replaced next year by a permanent schoolhouse.

The company has three large warehouses in the town and two office buildings. Some of the stores in the shopping centre for which the plan provides are already occupied and doing business, including a well-equipped garage and service station.

In addition to the dwellings already completed, or nearing completion, all of the 200-odd sites have been taken up; indeed, Devon's suburbia is already in the making in the form of 40 additional acres which have been surveyed to the south.

No Frontier Town

In appearance Devon has nothing in common with the frontier towns of the Robert Service tradition. Trim bungalows with brightly colored roofs resemble rather a flourishing suburb of any western city, comparable say to the Highlands in Edmonton or Sunalta in Calgary. Next summer when the present home owners have done their gardening and the landscapers have planted the boulevards Devon will have flowered into a community in which any successful business man would be proud to live.

Communal amenities will include a town hall, a public library, a community centre with auditorium and gymnasium, swimming pool, fire hall, theatre, recreation grounds, curling and skating rinks, a hotel and an auto camp.

There is nothing rural about Devon; none of the familiar characteristics of a country town. Deven, neat, modern and compact, is a city in all but size.

Telephones Installed

The Alberta Government Telephone system lost no time in entering the field and setting up business in a house purchased as a "central". Paving of streets and the laying of sidewalks has progressed. Electricity is available for lighting and domestic purposes. Homes and business buildings will all be gas-heated. The North Saskatchewan provides an ample supply of water and an outlet for sewage. The purification and disposal systems are the last words in their respective branches of engineering.

Each Devon home is "modern" in every sense of the word.

The Alberta Department of Public Works has recently commenced to operate a ferry across the river to provide communication between the Leduc field and the Woodbend, half a mile northwest of the townsite, without having to traverse the 30-odd miles by way of Edmonton and its High Level bridge—practically a complete circle.

Not "Exclusive"

Although pioneered by Imperial Oil Limited, Devon is not a "company town" in any sense. Those whose good fortune it is to have it for their address may purchase either homes or vacant lots through Devon Estates, a subsidiary of Imperial created solely for the purpose of nurturing the infant community until it should be ready to assume the full stature of a town. The home owner or the business man is at liberty to finance his ownership by any means convenient to him. The facilities of NHA are available through the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation's Edmonton offices which have played so conspicuous a part in building the town.

Devon is one of the finer examples of a "mushroom town". The figure is applicable to the speed of its growth, but must not be understood to imply, as it frequently does, that the town has grown up without plan and without direction. Devon existed full-grown in the town planner's mind before ever a sheet of paper was tacked to a drawing board. Every step was taken under skilled direction —an advantage which perhaps no community has ever before enjoyed in all the history of Alberta town making.

Less than two years ago Devon was 120 acres of farmland. It cannot be long before the lusty infant will break from its guardians and walk alone as a town with its own mayor and council and all the rest of the urban machinery. * * *

MOBILE LABORATORIES . . .

(Continued from page 1)

This means that careless handling of these infected animals would have resulted in contracting this deadly disease.

Tularaemia was not neglected during the 1948 season, and tests taken near Foremost in the south-eastern part of the Province proved positive for this disease.

There were no cases of tick or insect borne disease in Alberta during 1948. The absence of spotted fever particularly is directly due to the large scale vaccination campaigns that were carried on in the infected areas. Approximately 854 people took advantage of the vaccination service provided by the Department of Health. The majority of this number were from Redcliff, another substantial number from Manyberries, and the remainder from Thelma-Elkwater and Medicine Hat.

In the problem of insect borne diseases, many small animals such as gophers, rabbits and so forth are the unwitting means of their spread.

Rat Control

The problem of rat-control is another highly important phase of the work of the Division of Entomology. Alberta can boast for the present that it is the only populated area on the continent where these rodents have not become established. The rat invasion is moving closer to the Province but the main body has not reached Alberta as yet. Fairly numerous reports of rats being seen and killed in various centres throughout the Province have been received by officials of the division, and steps are being taken to make the people of the Province "rat-conscious."

Educational work is being carried on, and appeals for co-operation from all the people are being made. It is only through such co-operation that the rat invasion can be delayed. * * *

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration and services of the Alberta Government.

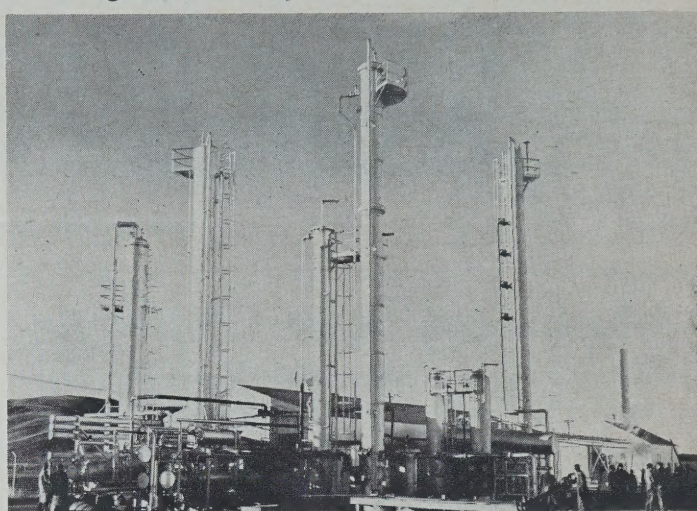
It is believed the many and varied services of the Government will be effective in the degree they are known and used. Any material used is for immediate republication.

Correspondence concerning the publication should be addressed to the Deputy Minister, Department of Economic Affairs, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton.

MORE CO-OPERATIVES

There are 335 co-operative associations registered in Alberta. These include consumer co-ops, live stock marketing and feeder associations and dairy-poultry products. Three co-operative building associations have been established. * * *

Alberta Refinery
Canada's First Propane Plant
Turner Valley Industry Will Manufacture High-Grade Liquid Petroleum Products



WESTERN PROPANE'S TURNER VALLEY PLANT . . .

Alberta's newest industry, and Canada's first plant constructed for the sole purpose of manufacturing liquified petroleum gases on a commercial scale, went into operation at Turner Valley, October 27.

Western Propane Ltd. of Calgary, constructed the half-million-dollar plant, reported to be the only one of its kind on the continent. It will utilize much of the waste gases from Turner Valley and make it possible for many rural centres and farms to enjoy the conveniences of gas for domestic use.

Source of supply of propane is directly connected with the production and refining of oil, Alberta's fastest growing industry. Waste gases from the refining processes are composed largely of propane, ethane and methane. Prior to opening of the new industry, the first two were extracted from the gas at the Royalite absorption plant near Black Diamond and "flared" or burned off as they were not suitable for use in ordinary natural gas. The methane was pumped into the Calgary gas company's distribution system.

Now most of the propane which formerly was wasted is liquified. This makes it suitable for enriching manufactured gas and as domestic fuel in localities having no access to a natural gas supply.

Equipment Manufactured

Due to difficulty in obtaining the large amount of steel necessary, the plant required a year to construct. Barber Engineering and Supply Co. Ltd., Calgary, and the Girdler Corp., of Louisville, Kentucky, manufactured the complicated equipment required in production of liquid propane gas. Nodwell Bros., general contractors of Calgary, and a crew of 30 specially trained men handled assembly and erection details.

At the new plant propane and ethane are extracted from the waste gas by a highly technical process involving temperature changes, fractionating and compression. The propane, in liquid form then is pumped into a battery of storage tanks. Each of the three tanks in the battery is approximately 60 feet long and nine feet in diameter. Constructed of inch thick, welded steel they have a total capacity of 74,700 imperial gallons and easily handle 3½ days production from the plant which has a maximum daily output of 21,000 gallons.

Transportaton of the LP-gas (liquid propane) to distributing points is carried out by two large tank trucks. Differing from conventional gas transportation trucks in that each trailer is equipped with twin, high pressure tanks, these units carry aproximately 2,500 imperial gallons. The tanks were manufactured and fitted to the trucks in Calgary.

Plan Extensions

Ethane separated from the propane is now being flared but plans to utilize this gas are being made. When these materialize, the ethane will be manufactured into ethylene oxide from which one of the best forms of anti-freeze, ethylene glycol, is made. At present there are only two companies in North America which turn out this product in large quantities and the proposed addition to the new propane plant will be the first Canadian producer.

The late Dr. E. H. Boomer, for many years professor of physical and chemical engineering at the University of Alberta, and G. M. Blackstock K.C., of Edmonton, were largely responsible for conceiving and promoting full utilization of the formerly wasted gases. Dr. Adrien Cambron, assistant director of the chemistry division, National Research Council, is credited with the process and particular design used in the new LP-gas refinery. These two men urged James E. Barber, president of Western Propane Ltd., to undertake construction of the costly plant.

The new plant was financed largely by the Alberta Industrial Corporation and the Barber interests. So far it is the major completed project financed through the industrial corporation which was organized to assist new industries establishing in Alberta.

Wholesale Products

Western Propane Ltd. produces for the wholesale trade and markets for its output appear unlimited. Canadian cities already are using the LP-gas to increase the heat content of manufactured gas and the Province's chief distributor in the retail domestic field provides an ever-increasing outlet. Offers have been received from American concerns to take the total output but directors of the organization believe that the Canadian market, and particularly Alberta's demands, should be satisfied before any exporting is undertaken. * * *

Birds Protected At Inglewood

Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, three miles from the bustling centre of Calgary, is one of the more unique wildfowl refuges in Canada. Situated entirely within the city limits, privately owned and free to the public, it is the haven of thousands of birds annually.

The sanctuary was started in 1926 on three acres of land. In 1929 the Dominion Government set aside a further 397 acres and proclaimed the area a migratory bird sanctuary. Some idea of its size is realized from the fact that within the boundaries of the refuge there is a large island, a peninsula, a mile and one-half stretch of the Bow River and sufficient land to hold a golf course.

Promoter and supervisor of the sanctuary is 65-year-old Geore Pickering, who arrived in Calgary on the first train in 1886. A layman naturalist, he chose Inglewood as the site because it contains a half-mile long spring-fed lake which has a year ' round temperature of approximately 44 degrees Fahrenheit. That's why the birds chose it too.

Land at Inglewood has been left in its natural state and the walks used by thousands of visitors follow the paths used by wildlife many years ago. There are five dams on the spring-fed lake, four to create pools and one which acts as a water level control. All of these were built by Pickering and, like the several bridges, are rustic in appearance to harmonize with the surroundings.

Cabin for Visitors

The only unnatural features of the entire sanctuary are the small house

GEORGE PICKERING HAS MANY WILD FRIENDS . . .

in which Pickering lives, the visitors' cabin donated by a Calgary businessman in 1934, and the coops and runs used for aviary birds. Even these have been kept small and unobtrusive in an effort to retain the natural attraction.

In summer, when waterfowl migrate to the nesting grounds of the far north. there are some 5,000 birds at the sanctuary. In October the birds start returning and by midwinter as many as 20,000 are at home along the waterways. At anytime of the year the duck family is best represented. Most numerous are mallards and American golden eyes but pintails, gadwals, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, bluebills, buffleheads and lesser scaup also frequent the haven.

Canada geese, both the honker and lesser strain, winter at the sanctuary in great numbers. White-fronted geese, lesser snow geese and Ross geese also are seen among the flocks. Hutchings geese, at one time frequent visitors, now are rarely seen at Inglewood. Whistling swans and even the rare trumpeters have stopped briefly on the way to their hidden breeding grounds.

Raised In Pens

Ring-necked pheasants, Hungarian partridges and chukor partridges abound in the woods while golden and silver pheasants are raised in the pens. There is even a stately peacock strutting about the place.

For a number of years Pickering has been conducting an experiment based on cross breeding and selection of tame wild ducks to derive a truly Canadian domestic duck. By crossing such strains as black and mallard he has, over a number of years, produced larger, heavier birds which are prolific, strong and (according to persons who have obtained culls), edible. Nine pound ducks, a sight to gladden the heart of any farmer and make nimrods wish such birds could be found upon the sloughs and lakes of the Province, are a common occurrence at Inglewood. Results are slow but Pickering believes success in any such endeavor is largely a matter of time.

Many of the fowl which spend the entire year at the sanctuary are very tame and will eat from the hands of the visitors. As the place has no regular source of income, visitors usually pay a few cents for a bag of grain or crumbs and keep the birds well fed.

Inglewood has a fish story too—and it's a big one. In addition to providing a haven for wildfowl, the sanctuary also includes a fish hatchery. Under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, the hatchery consists of nine large wooden ponds set in flowing water. It handles brood fish which are used to restock the rivers and streams of Alberta with such sporting fish as rainbow, cutthroat, German brown and eastern speckled trout. Milking eggs from the females and milt from the males Pickering raises thousands of young trout each year.

Many Visitors

In the 22 years since it was established close to a quarter of a million persons have visited the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary. All have expressed amazement that so many birds which normally stay as far as possible from places inhabited by man, should find a haven within the boundaries of a busy city.

Public support of the sanctuary has been small and many wonder what incentive Pickering has to carry on the apparently unrewarded work.

With Pickering however, it's a different story. His reward comes in knowing that an ever-increasing number of birds use the sanctuary. He would rather see five ducks in their natural habitat than five thousand in pens. That is why Inglewood is a natural refuge.

Survey Says Rains Saved Alberta's 1948 Crop

A late spring reduced acreages of the principal grain crops but not to any great extent the number of different varieties of grain sown.

Reduced acreages of five percent in wheat, oats and barley and 15 percent in flax were balanced by a seven percent increase in summerfallow and a large increase in rye. Acreages and estimates of yields compared with 1947 are shown in Table A.

Most of Alberta experienced extreme dry weather in May and June, with the exception of an area south of Red Deer to the Montana border and west of this dividing line to the foothills. Needed moisture in July changed what seemed a certain crop failure to an average crop.

There was some sawfly and grasshopper damage in the southeast, the former minimized somewhat by use of Rescue, a resistant wheat variety.

Grade of wheat in the Peace River block and the yield of oats and late sown barley has been affected by August frost.

Good prices have been obtained for high quality breeding live stock. Removal of the embargo in August was followed by shipment of a larger percentage of feeder cattle to the U.S. Swine marketings were larger than last year.

Poor pasturing conditions except in the southwest had an adverse effect upon many dairy cattle. British Columbia's urgent need for hay may make feed hard to obtain before spring.

The present estimated 32,375,000 pounds of creamery butter in 1948 represents an aproximate increase of 10 percent. Factory cheese is estimated at 2,550,000 pounds. Extensive buying of Alberta cows for U.S. export cannot fail to have a later effect on the quantity of milk produced.

The poultry industry seems now to hinge on the amount of surplus eggs and poultry produced and the markets. There are indications that all the surplus live and dressed poultry can be absorbed in U.S. markets, though it is felt that this condition may not last much longer. In that event there will be a surplus without a market.

The poultry feed situation is much better than a year ago.

There has been a continued shortage of farm labor in spite of immigration and the absorption of displaced persons. There are indications that the demand for year-round farm labor to care for live stock will increase slightly.

It is interesting to note, as shown in the breakdown in Table B, that the farmer's income from the sale of products increased this year over last by 35 percent and over the preceding year by 65 percent.

All of the foregoing data are condensed from the Autumn Survey with Preliminary Summary of Production for 1948, issued by the Extension Service of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

It will be noted from Table A that in spite of adverse conditions, average yields for all grains are higher than last year and higher than the long-time average for the Province.

* * *

TABLE A

Comparative Acreages and Estimates of Yields

	1948 Acres	1947 Acres	1948 Yield	1947 Yield	Long-Time Average Yield
Wheat	6,259,000	6,634,000	18.7	16.4	17.0
Oats	2,392,000	2,534,000	33.0	30.7	32.0
Barley	2,226,000	2,354,000	25.6	23.0	24.5
Rye	612,000	328,000	16.8	13.8	12.4
Flax	218,000	257,000	11.5	8.4	8.0
Summerfallow	6,199,000	5,773,000			

TABLE B

Cash Income From the Sale of Farm Products
January to June, 1946 to 1948
(Thousand Dollars)

	1946	1947	1948
Wheat	17,455	35,362	20,167
Wheat Participation Certificates	998	5,056	37,343
Oats	5,202	9,361	6,381
Oats Equalization Payments	....	....	1,342
Barley	1,476	5,154	4,654
Rye	264	1,370	482
Flax	174	59	1,125
Flaxseed Adjusting Payments	....	....	
Other Field Crops	1,282	1,835	2,001
Total Field Crops	26,851	58,197	74,327
Cattle and Calves	23,508	21,042	28,075
Sheep and Lambs	1,508	1,849	1,543
Hogs	24,283	18,589	32,386
Dairy Products	10,129	10,811	14,709
Poultry and Eggs	5,675	6,119	8,368
Other Livestock Products	2,295	3,002	2,137
Total Livestock Products	67,398	61,412	87,218
Miscellaneous	931	1,175	1,602
Cash Income from Farm Products	95,180	120,784	163,147
Suplementary Payments	4,351	1,484	2,897
Total Cash Income	99,531	122,268	166,044

INFORMATION IS COMPILED IN THE GENERAL OFFICE . . .

. . . AND STORED WITH RECORDS DATING BACK TO 1888

Vital Statistics

Bureau Keeps Detailed Records

Camera Reproduces 2,000 Copies Daily of Registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths

An Alberta native son who had played for 20 years—and is still playing—in a famous orchestra in New York decided to take a month's holiday in his home town.

But when the time came to go back to his job he found that in the eyes of United States immigration laws he was just another foreigner. Granite-visaged border officials demanded as much documentation as if he had never crossed the line before, and this included a birth certificate. It was useless to tell them he was born in Calgary in 1897; they had to be shown. He couldn't show them without a birth certificate, and he couldn't show them a birth certificate because his birth had never been registered.

By checking with the census office at Ottawa and in other ways the vital statistics office at Edmonton was able to secure enough proof to issue a valid birth certificate and this Alberta citizen now is back in New York, still playing in the band.

Two Main Points

From hundreds of incidents at the vital statistics office in the Jasper Building this is selected to demonstrate two points: the importance of registering every birth and that vital statistics are not just columns of figures but serve a most important purpose.

The problem presents fewer difficulties today but when the frontier still lay at what are now city limits registration of births was not always simple, particularly in winter; and by spring the young parents had very likely either lost interest in registration or forgotten about it.

Subject to all the handicaps of a pioneer country the vital statistics records of Alberta go back to 1888, when the Province was part of the Northwest Territories. When the Province was constituted in 1905 the records were taken over by the new Government and became the nucleus of the present system and consigned to the care of the Department of Agriculture.

Supply Statistics

In 1944, faced with the coming into effect (on July 1, 1945), of family allowance legislation, records of births commanded the Dominion government's concern as something more than just statistics; it became necessary to verify the date of birth of each child whom an allowance was applied for. After a number of suggestions and experiments a system was agreed upon of microfilming each record from 1925, the equipment to be supplied when available by the Ottawa government.

The work involved is immense but now that it is in running order the saving in time is almost beyond calculation. One microfilm camera can make 2,000 reproductions a day. An experienced typist formerly was able to make by hand 100 transcriptions in the same time.

Applications for old age pensions, arrival at superannuation age and other innovations to the social system also created new demands on the bureau—and a new crop of revelations of unregistered births to be made good by works of supererogation on the part of the deputy registrar-general, A. Packford, and his staff.

Individuals not entitled, who attempt to obtain birth certificates, create a problem for the bureau. The bureau, however, knows all the tricks and the individual who expects the office to issue a birth certificate simply on his say-so that he was born at such a place in such a year and that his parents neglected to register the birth is headed for disappointment. The bureau has its own ways of getting the information. It was no great trick to change the face of the old birth certificate, but this the bureau countered by issuing the present plastic one, proof against tampering.

Another advantage of the present certificate is the convenience of its size. Whereas the old certificate was about the size of a diploma, the present certificate measures 2¼ by 3½ inches and can be carried in the wallet. It was adopted first in Ontario late in 1944 and by Alberta in 1947.

Self-Supporting

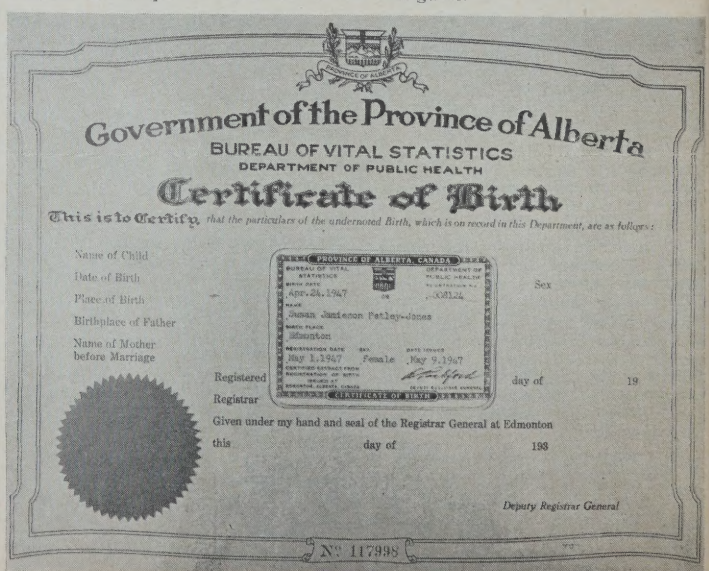
Not only the statistics of marriage but administration of The Marriage Act, including the issue of licenses, come the aegis of the bureau, providing a revenue which has made the bureau better than self-supporting since the function was taken over from the Provincial Secretary in 1918.

Every death must be registered before burial—a detail usually attended to by the undertakers. Every burial must be certified by the caretaker of the cemetery and these certificates have to be checked against each other. In this way no one can be unostentatiously murdered or can quietly commit suicide without embarrassing encounter.

It will be seen that the work of the bureau is no dry-as-dust routine. Many situations arise, for which acts of Parliament or legislatures do not provide; the case, for instance, of the candidate for old age pension whose parents, 70 years ago, could not or did not register his birth.

The law does not compel the registrar-general to depart from the prescribed course to make good such an omission but unless he does so a lot of elderly people would suffer hardship. And often official ingenuity has to be exercised to improvise a means of doing something for which the law does not provide. On the other hand, the same officials must know the impostor's wiles as thoroughly as Scotland Yard knows the tricks of the criminal and be quick to beat him at his own game. * * *

THIS PRESS FUSES A PLASTIC CASE ON THE NEW CERTIFICATES . . .



"NEW LOOK" CERTIFICATE (CENTRE) COMPARED TO PRE-1947 MODEL . . .

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